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white cowry, *Ovulum ovum*, and a smaller one of the same family, the *Ovulum verrucosum* of conchologists. The former is employed in decorating the prows of canoes, and also the projecting ends of the outer ridge-pole of houses. The latter are strung into armlets or necklaces. All the other representatives of the cowry family, though numerous, are also found in abundance, but are not devoted to any useful purposes.

There are several extensive beds of the pearl oyster; but these have never been cultivated, nor has any pearl fishery been established. The natives do not obtain the oyster for the sake of the pearls; but merely as an edible. These, however, are frequently met with, and are usually of good quality and lustre. We have ourselves taken as many as seventeen pearls, three of which were of moderate size, out of one small oyster. There is no doubt but that, with proper attention, these pearl oyster beds would prove a valuable source of revenue to the people. The largest of the shells are cut up, and ingeniously fashioned into a great variety of native fishing-hooks; while in other cases the shell is highly polished, and worn as a breastplate.

The trumpet shell, (*Triton variegatus*,) is, as the name indicates, made by the natives into horns or trumpets. These are used chiefly in canoes, when voyaging, to give warning of their departure or arrival. The only preparation of the shell consists in drilling a small hole through the spiral end. The sound of a good one may be heard at a distance of several miles. In the event of a sudden squall, driving any small fishing canoes far away from the land, it is usual for the friends of the missing ones to man several canoes, and to start

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rains hard in the day they are guided by the swell of the sea & wind. As another proof of the distance or at least of the stay they make at some places, they always carry a considerable quantity of Cloath, matts &c and provisions, the last of which they dress on a sort of hearth made of sand & stones plac'd near the fore part of the stage. The number of people, amongst which are always several women, being at least four times more than is sufficient to Navigate the Boat implys some other business, though perhaps it may be for the relief of each other: for here as in all other cases there seems to be such a perfect unity amongst them that when they are oblig'd to paddle from a calm or any other accident, the whole crew and rowers themselves join in songs and a musical recitative to give an agreement to their strokes and ease the irksomness of that unvaried labour.

The only tools they have to make these boats are Hatchets, or rather thick Adzes, of the smooth black stone mentioned before (but some want the projecting part behind), an augur made of a sharks tooth fix'd on a small handle, and a rasp of a rough fishes skin laid over & fastend on a flat piece of wood thinner on one side with a handle. The vast labour they must be at and the time that is spent with their [boats], being perhaps their most perfect mechanical production, are probably the reasons for being so carefull of them, for they are built and preserv'd under long shades of two sides which reach to the ground & incline towards the top, so that the ends which are both open represent a half ellipsis on its base; but when that cannot be done they always cover the deck'd part with Cocoa leaves after they are haul'd on shore to prevent the sun hurting them.

The same tools are all they have for other works, if we except different shells which they use as knives, but there are few that require these unless it is some of their weapons, the other articles being chiefly their fishing materials, cordage and a few others. The Cordage is made from the fibres of the Cocoa nut husk, which though not more than nine or ten inches long they plait about the size of a quill or less to any length they please, & roll it up in balls from which the larger rop[e]s are made by many of these being tied together and twisted. The lines they fish with are made from the [1] and are as strong and even as the best cord we make, resembling it almost in every respect. Their other things for that purpose are large and small hooks, made with a pretty straight back and a point fix'd on the inside near the end. The last are made entirely of pearl shell, but the first only coverd on the back with it, & the points of both commonly of tortoise shell, those of the small being plain the others

[1] Tou, not the *Malochia* but *Pipturus argenteus*, widely used for this purpose in the Pacific.

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barb'd. With the large ones they catch Bonneto & Albicore by putting them to a large Bamboo rod twelve or fourteen feet long, with a line as long, which rests in a notch of a piece of wood fix'd in the stern of the Canoe for that purpose, and is dragg'd on the surface as she rows along without any other bait than a tuft of flaxy stuff[1] near the point. They have also great numbers of pretty small seines, some of which are of a very delicate texture, that they use to catch fish with in the holes on the reefs when the tide ebbs, besides barb'd gigs which they strike some with, each of which are so numerous that shows much of their time is employ'd in that business; & it is the only thing that can be reckon'd laborius where we find the women are sometimes engag'd, and where they handle the paddle as dexterously as the men.

The other manual employments consist chiefly in making musical reeds, flutes, warlike weapons and stools or rather pillows[2] to sleep on. The reeds have eight, nine or ten pieces plac'd parallel to each other but do not observe that simple progression in length as the ancient ,[3] having the longest sometimes in the middle &c and several of the same length, so that I have seen none with more than six notes. They seem incapable of playing any regular music on these, at least not distinguishable by our ears, though it seems very strange they should invent an instrument whose powers they must certainly be acquainted with and not be able to apply it to use, at least not generally. The flutes are a joint of Bamboo close at both ends, with a hole near each and four others, two of which & one of the first only are us'd in playing.[4] They apply the Thumb of the left hand to close the nostril of that side and blow into the hole at one end with the other. The middle finger of the left hand is applied to the first hole on that side and the fore finger of the right to the lowest of the same side. In this manner though the notes are only three, they produce a pleasing yet simple music which they vary much more than the notes would seem to admit of. Whether the other holes have any use in this case I am not certain, but one of their very evident intentions is to serve as a double flute, for the other two holes & that at the end are placd exactly in the same order as the others so that they play indifferently with either end. Their being accustom'd to a music which consists of such few notes is perhaps the reason why they do not seem to relish any of ours, which is so complex, but they seem very sensible of any that is more deficient than their own, as they us'd to be well

[1] Teased out hibiscus bark would be so used.
[2] *kali*, pillows.
[3] Probably 'syrinx' was the word he was in search of. The Tongan name was *mimiha*.
[4] The *fangufangu*.

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nearly like that of Otaheite & they blow into it through the Nose, but make very indifferent Music of it. The Mimia is made like the Pipe of Pan with nine fistulæ tyed together of different Lengths, they draw them along the Mouth & blow into them, but I never found that they made any thing like music out of them. The Drums are made of large cylindrical Pieces of wood like a Garden roller & excavated, which must cost them much trouble to do with their Tools; a Slit just wide enough to get the Hand in is made from one end to the other & there is no hole at either end, they beat them with 2 Sticks. Other musical Instrum[ts] if such they may be called have been already mentioned in the account of the Dances at Happai.

Their carving they execute very neat, this art is chiefly employed by them in ornamenting their Clubs, which they carve all over with the shape of Men, Birds, Dogs & Fish &c. in different parts, and fill up the whole with strait & spiral Lines in various directions & they sometimes inlay them with bone, as they likewise do their Stools that they use for pillows tho' they never carve them, they also carve the handles of fly flaps in the same Manner that they do their Clubs, & they have small sticks carved two of which they put between their fingers & clap together in the same manner that Children in England do with Stones. They have small Images of Men & Birds made of Bone which they sometime[s] wear about their necks as ornaments. They polish their different Manufactures of wood with a file which is made of a piece of wood covered with the Skin of the Shark.

The general appearance of the Island is very beautiful it being entirely covered from one end to the other with Cocoa nut, Breadfruit & other fruit trees, it is low, there being not a single Hill or any considerable rising Ground upon it; it is long & narrow being about . . . . . in Length & broad. On advancing into the interior part of the Country nothing can be more pleasing than the appearance of their Houses and Plantations & of the Cocoa nut, breadfruit and Plantain Trees loaded with fruit & the large fields of Yams which are to be met with all over the Island, over which you travel along delightful Lanes between the Wicker Partition of the different inclosures, & here & there is a burying place and a large building much larger than the dwelling Houses, which seems appropriated as a public Hall for the use of a district to meet in to transact public Business or to perform their Dances, or as they were situated near the burying places they perhaps perform some Ceremonies in them at their Funerals. There were generally two or three Seats hewn in the Pillars that supported the Building which seemed to be for the reception of the Priests or Chiefs; in these Houses they